

## The Sun.

SUNDAY, MARCH 18, 1900.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid.

DAILY, per Month	\$0.50
DAILY, per Year	5.00
SUNDAY, per Year	2.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	.50

Postage to foreign countries added.

Printed at the Sun Building, No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and at the Sun Building, No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication will have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

## Flags for the Philippines.

In THE SUN of yesterday was printed a letter from a Colonel of the Regular Army in the Philippines. "The great need here," he wrote, "is of new United States flags. Lots of natives here would fly them if they could get them. Do tell one of your patriotic societies of this. The gentleman to whom this letter was written sent it to THE SUN, which is a pretty good sort of a patriotic society, we think, and now we submit the request to the patriotic public. The Colonel asks for 'a large number of cheap flags, in size about 23 1/2 feet.' Please remember the size. As to the number, there need be no stinting. There should be no lack of American flags to remind the natives of their new allegiance and new hopes.

At present, the inhabitants, judging all foreigners by their long experience of the Spaniards, run away before the American troops enter their villages. If they see flags 'they would have them and be confident of our protection.' But the flags would do more than allay fear. All over the islands they would be the symbol and pledge of the good wishes of the American people to the Philippines. To quote from the Colonel, a clear-headed officer of twenty-five years' service and not subject to illusions, "the possession and use of these flags would be a great step in our object, which is to inspire their confidence and thus win their friendship." The flag will appeal to their imagination and sympathies; not yet as it does to ours, but still strongly and to good purpose.

Plant the Red, White and Blue all over the Philippines! It will tell the natives that henceforth they are under the shield of the United States. Incidentally it may help to teach a few misguided persons in this country that the American flag will never be removed from the Philippines.

## Why Mr. Sheldon Has Failed.

The novelty of a newspaper edited "as CHRIST would edit it" created a great demand for the *Topeka Daily Capital* when it was put under the entire control of the Rev. Mr. SHELDON for a week, and the advantage of the experiment to its proprietors financially was further demonstrated in the enormous increase of its revenue from advertising. This tide of prosperity, however, will be of short duration, for the paper is dull and uninteresting and it has not followed the model it pretended to set up for itself.

Consequently all interest in the sensational undertaking of Mr. SHELDON will soon pass away and the *Topeka paper* will again be obliged to rely for patronage on the public of that town and its neighborhood, without help from abroad. Of course, as one of our correspondents has pointed out, Mr. SHELDON could not presume to "edit a newspaper as CHRIST would edit it," if he regarded Jesus as other than a purely human being, for it is impossible to imagine that the Kansas minister would venture to arrogate to himself the ability to edit a newspaper as perfect and all-knowing Divinity would alone edit it; that would be to pretend that he is under special and infallible inspiration from heaven. But he could have conducted it strictly according to the precepts of Jesus, for those are plain, definite and simple.

In substance, the principle laid down by Jesus is that the only substantial treasures obtainable are spiritual and not material, in the life to come and not in this life, and that to obtain them in their fulness mere earthly treasures and ambitions must be cast aside as obstacles in the way of their pursuit. Here are a few texts of the Gospels indicative of the character of this Christian teaching:

"If any man will live at the law and leave away the rest, let him have the cross also and follow me. He that will save his soul shall lose it; and he that will lose his soul shall save it. For what shall we give for the soul?"

"Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth, where moth and rust corrupt, and where thieves break through and steal; but lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through and steal; for where your treasure is, there will your heart be also."

"Take heed, saying, What shall we eat? or what shall we drink? or what shall we wear? For after all these things do the Gentiles seek; for your heavenly Father knows that ye have need of all these things. But seek ye first the kingdom of God and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you. Take ye not thought for the morrow; for the morrow shall take thought for the things of itself. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

"All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them; for this is the law and the prophets."

"What is a man profited if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own self? or what shall a man give in exchange for his soul?"

"If thou wilt be perfect, go and sell that thou hast, and give to the poor, and thou shalt have treasure in heaven; and come and follow me."

These are very simple and practical precepts and if Mr. SHELDON should edit the *Topeka paper* with a view to demanding particular and faithful obedience to them at this time he would make it a veritable sensation; for if they were thus obeyed all civilization, the whole social organization would be revolutionized radically. Society as it is proceeds in direct conflict with all these commands, all business is organized and conducted in defiance of them; yet, whoever would follow "In His Steps" must obey them exactly. He must give up the pursuit of riches as fatal to his soul. He must avoid all litigation. He must dismiss practical procedure and let the narrow take care of itself; he must desert from securing money. He must not think and act with reference to this life, but solely with reference to the life to come. A community of goods must prevail, and instead of seeking wealth men will most of all dread getting rich as perilous to their souls.

That is what Mr. SHELDON means by following "In His Steps." He can mean nothing else. Why, then, does he permit the proprietors of the *Topeka paper* to make piles of money out of the sensation of his editing it to great profit to their souls?

It is because people expected this absolute obedience to the commands of Jesus by Mr. SHELDON that the announcement of his experiment of editing a daily newspaper

attracted attention throughout the English-speaking world. They looked for a novelty, but they have found that actually the *Topeka Journal* under his control is conducted on the usual business principles and that he makes no demand that his utterance be substituted for the principles of Jesus which he has substituted for them and the whole organization of society changed.

He has failed because he has deceived the people as the result of having deceived himself.

## Gold Democrats.

Some two hundred Gold Democrats held a sort of mourning meeting in Indianapolis last week, felt the pulse of the country and pronounced it bad, and prepared some resolutions of reproof and warning. They see that the Democratic party is still wholly in the power of Bryanism, and they shudder at the Republican party "with its centralizing tendencies, protective tariff legislation and capitalistic tendencies." The last phrase shows that they have some smack of Bryanism themselves. The talk about centralizing tendencies is a good old Democratic expression, a bit shopworn. The actual Democratic party is the party of centralizing, and even of Socialistic, tendencies. The cry against protection sounds ludicrous in a Democratic mouth since 1892 and 1893.

The souls of the Hoosier Gold Democrats are also much harrowed by our new possessions. Apparently they get their constitutional law from the Dred-Scott decision, and inherit the views of the Hunker and slave-holding Democrats of half a century ago.

In "the present ominous condition of affairs" the only thing to do is to organize the Gold Democratic forces. It seems that the hope of those "who desire that this Government shall be a Government of the people, by the people and for the people, and as such shall not perish from the earth" depends upon the Gold Democrats. If that is the case, its chance of perishing is large. For the Gold Democratic party has itself been perishing since 1893. Old habit and prejudice, the love of office and of a front seat on the platform have led many of the Democratic backsliders back to their former congregation. Others, seeing that by a curious reversal of old conditions, the Republican party has come to stand for most of what the historical Democracy used to represent, have frankly and in good faith become Republicans.

Where is this third party to get recruits? There are none in sight except the rampant anti-imperialists of the Boston and Chicago type, and there are not enough of them to amount to anything. Besides in declaring for anti-imperialism, the Gold Democrats would lose at least as much as they would gain and kick away a great Democratic principle, which would be a particularly foolish thing for a party claiming to be the genuine Democratic party to do. Finally either Mr. McKINLEY or Mr. BRYAN will be the next President. In the estimation of the Indiana Gold Democrats there will be only a choice of evils. If that is true, sensible men among them will choose the less evil; and that will not be the candidate who stands on the Chicago platform.

## The University of Michigan.

Particular interest attaches to the University of Michigan not only because it has attained high rank among American seats of learning, but also because it is a State institution in the strictest sense of the word. It constitutes the crown of the public educational system of the commonwealth. Its governing body is a Board of Regents, who, in pursuance of the State Constitution, are elected by popular vote for terms of eight years. The aim of the university is prescribed by law; it is to complete the work begun in the public schools by furnishing ample facilities for a liberal education in literature, science and the arts, as well as for the thorough professional study of law, medicine, dentistry, pharmacy and engineering. It should be noted, as was pointed out by the late President, that while the institution was primarily endowed for the benefit of the sons and daughters of Michigan, its doors are thrown wide open to students from all parts of the Union and from the world at large. How widely the privilege has been turned to account will be made manifest by the data which we find in the calendar for the academic year 1898-99.

We observe, in the first place, that the corps of instructors in the university comprehends 228 persons, of whom 10 are women. The whole number of students, after the attendance upon the summer schools are excluded and the names counted more than once are deducted, is 3,059, of whom 1,285 belong to the department of literature, science and the arts; 765, to the law school; 415, to the medical school and 245, to the engineering school, the remainder are distributed in the college of dental surgery, the school of pharmacy and a homeopathic medical college. If the whole number of students, including 133 attendants upon the summer schools, be distributed according to the localities to which they are credited, we find that they come from 41 States, together with New Mexico, Oklahoma and Indian Territory; also from the Province of Ontario, the Provinces of Quebec and British Columbia, from Mexico, from England and Ireland, from Germany, Russia, Turkey, Egypt and Japan. This is a remarkable exhibit, and bears witness to the breadth of the institution's fame.

Equally noteworthy is the moderation of the charges for instruction. In the department of literature, science and the arts, for instance, and in the graduate school attached to it, the matriculation fee is, for Michigan students, \$10; for all others, \$25. The annual fee is, for Michigan students, \$30, and, for all others, \$40. In the law school, the matriculation fee is, for Michigan students, \$10, and, for all others, \$25; the annual fee for the former is \$35, and for the latter, \$45. The ordinary fees in the medical school are precisely the same, but additional fees are exacted for the prescribed laboratory and demonstration courses. The total amount of fees paid in this professional school during the whole four years' course, for Michigan students, averaged \$100, for all others, about \$355. In the department of engineering the ordinary fees are the same as those required in the medical school, but here also there are additional charges for the laboratory courses and for shop practice. The total amount of fees, however, paid in the engineering school during the four years' course, for Michigan students, from \$185 to \$210, and, for others, from \$240 to \$265. We add that, in the school of pharmacy, the fees are identical with those fixed for the medical school, but here the laboratory expenses are about \$120 a year.

On the whole it may be doubted whether anywhere in the world education of so high a grade may be obtained so cheaply by those who derive no assistance from schol-

arships and fellowships. It should not be taken for granted, however, that such aids to the acquisition of learning are entirely lacking. Besides five loan funds, the proceeds of which are not as yet entirely available, there are from four to six scholarships open to graduates of the Detroit High School, and four scholarships bestowing an annual income of \$250 each, and two worth \$50 each, all of which are reserved to graduates of the Saginaw High School. There are also six Phillips scholarships, which are open only to undergraduates who excel in the Greek and Latin studies required for admission to the university on the part of candidates for the A. B. degree. There is likewise one fellowship valued at \$500 a year attainable by a Bachelor of Arts of Michigan University of not more than two years' standing. In the school of pharmacy, too, there is a fellowship worth \$350 a year, which is awarded for the purpose of promoting research. It is not, however, the purpose of this institution to make education eleemosynary, but rather to place it by very low charges within the reach of any self-respecting, capable and hard-working man.

When we keep in view the comparative youth of this institution, the extent of its educational appliances may well excite surprise. The libraries of the university on June 30, 1898, contained in the aggregate 122,992 volumes, besides 18,401 unbound pamphlets and 1,299 maps; 740 periodicals are received in the general library and 178 medical journals in the libraries of the medical and dental departments. The astronomical observatory is well equipped; the refracting telescope has an object glass 13 inches in diameter. The university museums contain collections illustrative of natural history, the industrial arts, chemistry, materia medica, anatomy, archaeology, ethnology, the fine arts and history. Especially worthy of attention are the Chinese exhibits presented by the Pekin Government, and the Stearns collection of musical instruments. In the several laboratories opportunities are provided for practical instruction in physics, chemistry, zoology, psychology, botany, engineering, history, physiology, hygiene, electrotherapeutics, pathology, anatomy and dentistry. We remark, finally, that there are two hospitals connecting with the university affording ample facilities for clinical instruction.

Let us now look at the requirements for admission to the several departments, and then at the degrees conferred, which will supply keys to the curriculum pursued in the university. The conditions prescribed for admission to the department of literature, science and the arts are distributed in four groups. Certain requirements in history, in English, in mathematics, in physics and in botany are common to all the groups. In the first group, the additional requirements comprise a preparation in the classic languages covering at least four years of study of Latin and two years of Greek. In group second, the additional requirements comprise four years of Latin, together with two years of French or two years of German. In group third, the amount of antecedent language study in the additional requirements is reduced to four years in all, but, as an offset to this reduction, two years of study in other subjects are required, namely, one year of United States history and one year of chemistry. In the fourth group, the amount of language study in the additional requirements is further reduced to two years, but to compensate for this curtailment, the applicant must present a year of United States history and a year of chemistry as well as the third group, and also a year of English history and a year of English literature. The privilege of sending pupils for admission on diploma is limited to schools that have been approved by the faculty, and the applicant's certificate must show that he has sustained satisfactory examinations in all the studies prescribed in some one of the four groups of requirements for admission.

To obtain the degree of Bachelor of Arts at this university, an undergraduate must have continued the study of Greek, Latin and French during a considerable part of his college course. The degree of Bachelor of Philosophy is attainable without Greek, but both French and German, as well as Latin, must be studied. The degree of Bachelor of Science can be secured without devoting any time to the classical languages, but both French and German must have entered into the college curriculum. We observe, lastly, that the degree of Bachelor of Letters may be gained on like conditions, so far as foreign languages are concerned, but history and philosophy are substituted for physics, chemistry and biology. In the graduate school attached to the department of literature, science and the arts, the degrees conferred on the completion of approved courses of advanced study are Master of Arts, Master of Philosophy and Doctor of Philosophy, Master of Science and Doctor of Science, and Master of Letters.

In the law school the course normally covers three years. All applicants for admission, if candidates for a degree of LL. B., must satisfy the requirements for admission to the department of literature, science and the arts in one of the four groups above defined. This means, in practice, that a young man must obtain the LL. B. degree in the law school of this university without any knowledge of either of the classical languages. The degree of Master of Laws is conferred on any graduate of the law school who continues to pursue to the satisfaction of the faculty the study of law in the university for one year after graduation. In the medical school the requirements for admission will be materially increased in the year 1901. Applicants will then be examined, not only in English, arithmetic, geometry, physics and Latin, but also in trigonometry, general biology, chemistry and French or German. The degree of Doctor of Medicine will only be conferred upon students who shall have been engaged satisfactorily in the study of medicine for the period of four years. We come, lastly, to the requirements for admission to the School of Engineering. Applicants who are candidates for any of the four degrees conferred by this department must pass a satisfactory examination in the English language and literature, in French, German or Latin, in algebra, geometry and trigonometry, in physics and chemistry, in history and in botany, physical geography or astronomy. After entrance, most students will find that four years are needed for the completion of the prescribed curriculum. This includes for all students, French, German and English, mathematics and physics, drawing, shop practice and mechanical engineering. There are also special requirements distributed in four courses, according as a student is a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Science in civil, mechanical, electrical or mechanical engineering.

No one can examine a day the calendar of this institution without being convinced that due precautions have been taken to exact adequate qualifications from applicants for admission and to impart substantial value to all degrees conferred by the University of Michigan.

## Vense Dubs and Fen Dubs.

Recording the days when he played marbles and knocked them out of the ring in doubles, an editorial writer in the *Nashville Banner* recently made use of the headline "Vense Dubs" and has thereby started a widespread controversy. He was at once called to task by a stern guardian of the English tongue, Col. H. M. DOAK, in these pre-emptory words:

"A considerable extent our newspapers are charged with the present and to some extent the future spelling of the language. 'Vense Dubs' is a fatal error. The spelling is not of an elegant English phrase, but a phonetic and approximately correct rendering of a familiar expression used by boys in marking place. When a player knocked two marbles out of the ring when he 'dubbed' his man and his marble came to rest on the spot of another opponent, he was prevented from availing himself of the double advantage by the cry 'vense dubs,' which is a fatal error. 'Vense dubs' is a fatal error. The spelling is not of an elegant English phrase, but a phonetic and approximately correct rendering of a familiar expression used by boys in marking place. When a player knocked two marbles out of the ring when he 'dubbed' his man and his marble came to rest on the spot of another opponent, he was prevented from availing himself of the double advantage by the cry 'vense dubs,' which is a fatal error. 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